

Advertise in The Times-Dispatch and reach the buying public



Let The Times-Dispatch follow you during your Summer Vacation.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH FOUNDED 1868. THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1868.

WHOLE NUMBER 18,337.

RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1910.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Fair.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## COUNCIL ADOPTS ATTORNEY ACT

Members Must Not Appear for Fees Before Municipal Boards.

## OUTCOME OF WISE-POLLOCK AFFAIR

Ordinance Amended by Striking Out Prohibition Against Practicing in Courts in Trials Affecting City's Interests, or City Ordinance Violations.

After heated argument and some sharp wrangling, the Common Council last night adopted an ordinance prohibiting Councilmen from appearing for a fee before any committee or department of the city government in the interest of any person or matter in which the city of Richmond is concerned, either directly or indirectly.

The ordinance was recommended by the special committee which investigated the charges against Councilmen Gilbert K. Pollock and George E. Wise, with reference to the acceptance of a fee from certain dairymen for the purpose of securing the passage of an ordinance permitting dairymen to feed distillery waste to cows. The Committee on Ordinance, Charter and Reform had the City Attorney prepare a sweeping measure, which prohibited Councilmen not only from appearing before Council committees, but also from representing as attorneys any person in court in cases involving violation of city ordinances.

Councilman Pollock offered an amendment to the original ordinance which took the ban from attorney-Councilmen appearing in courts. The clause which Mr. Pollock succeeded in having stricken out of the ordinance by a vote of 21 to 9 referred to attorney-Councilmen representing in any court or tribunal any matter in which the city was interested.

Only One Lawyer in New Council. When the ordinance was read by the clerk Mr. Pollock rose in his seat and offered the amendment. He started out by saying that it was with a great deal of reluctance that he discussed the matter. He went on to say that after September 1 he would be the only lawyer left in the Council. Mr. Pollock then said:

"I do not believe the Council has any legal right to pass such an ordinance, certainly no moral right to prohibit me from practicing my profession in the courts while a member of this Council. I have been serving the city for sixteen years; I am not ashamed of my record, and am willing to compare it with any other member of the Council."

Councilman Cutchins said that the ordinance was right in principle, but that it went too far. He continued that as to the provisions in regard to Councilmen appearing before committees and departments of the city government, there could be no doubt as to its wisdom. He said that it was his right to prevent any attorney from representing in court clients who may have violated the city ordinances.

Attacks Judicial System. "This ordinance attacks the judicial system. It intimates that the courts of this city might be influenced by an attorney who may also be a Councilman," said Mr. Cutchins. "If the judges can be influenced by a Councilman, then it is time to impeach them. I am glad to say that our judges in Richmond are not of that kind. They are above reproach, and for this reason I am opposed to this clause in the ordinance."

Councilman Umlauf urged the Council to adopt the ordinance. He said that the City Attorney had drawn the ordinance and that it was very necessary. He declared that its adoption would be of benefit not only to the lawyers in the Council, but to every member.

He said that he had none but the kindest feeling for Mr. Pollock, but that no member of the Council had the right to go in court and endeavor to defeat the execution of a law that he had helped to frame.

Councilmen Davis and Ferguson took the position that the ordinance was probably all right with the exception of the clause which prohibited attorneys from representing in court clients who had violated a city ordinance.

Mr. Umlauf said that he had not intended discussing the matter, but that a good deal had been said about the City Attorney's opinion.

"I heard the City Attorney say that the provision in the ordinance referring to attorneys in the courts practicing in the courts was legal, and that it was an excellent law. The City Attorney said that he knew of the influences that attorneys used in matters in court. I would regret to see Mr. Pollock leave the Council, but I believe this ordinance is right, and that it should become a law."

Was Member of Committee. "I was a member of the investigating committee. I was sorry that I got

## WOMAN DECLINES PROFFERED HELP

Insists That She Will Make Her Fight With Crippen.

## IS STILL UNDER HIS INFLUENCE

Dentist Has Further Offers of Assistance From London, and Replies That He Would Appreciate Some Money. Dew Leaves Quebec to Escape Reporters.

Quebec, August 4.—Those mysterious London friends of Dr. Hawley Harvey Crippen, who have already retained counsel to defend him on a charge of wife murder, proffered further assistance by cable to-day. Two messages were delivered to the dentist in his cell. The first asked if he needed funds; the second inquired about the rumors circulated abroad, as well as in this country, to the effect that he had confessed.

Crippen replied by cable that he would appreciate some money, and he reassured his friends that he had made no admission that would hurt his case. The wording of neither of the messages nor of Crippen's reply was made public, nor were the names signed to those from London obtainable. It is supposed, however, that the letter came from Arthur Newton, the London solicitor, who recently informed Crippen that he had friends who would defend him and pay for an attorney.

It was said that a local attorney, whose name the authorities declined to divulge, sent word to-day to Miss Leneve offering to represent her in any legal proceedings she might care to undertake. Although this attorney claimed he had been retained by the girl's family in England, she declined to accept his service.

In her answer the young typist showed that the fifty-year-old dentist, with the pale, pasty face and fishy eyes, still exerts a stronger influence over her than her own relatives. She sent back word that her case was Dr. Crippen's, and that she would return to England to make her fight with him. And she has let fall no word likely to incriminate the man for whom she cut off her beautiful light brown hair, put on boy's clothing and fled from England.

Premier Crippen said this afternoon without qualification that Dr. Crippen has made no confession.

To Escape Reporters. Montreal, August 4.—Inspector Dew, of Scotland Yard, arrived here to-day and spent the afternoon with Captain Kendall, of the steamer Montrose, the vessel on which Dr. Crippen was arrested. To-night, Dew left for Toronto and Niagara Falls, candidly confessing that he had left Quebec to escape newspaper men.

## MRS. BULL ON STAND

Widow of Famous Surgeon Has Uncomfortable Two Hours.

New York, August 4.—Mrs. Mary Nevins Bull, widow of the eminent surgeon, W. F. Bull, spent an uncomfortable two hours on the witness stand in the trial of John F. McIntyre, counsel for John A. Qualey and Harvey Wiley Corbett, sought to break down her assertion, the jury of physicians had awarded her out of \$35,000 in a stock scheme.

That on one occasion she had sent Qualey a copy of her husband's will was the most interesting development of the examination. As Mr. McIntyre produced the copy, Mrs. Bull cried angrily: "Do you mean to say that you kept that will?"

"Most assuredly I did, madam," replied Mr. McIntyre. "Then you are worse than I thought you were," she retorted, quivering. "I am glad to say that our judges in Richmond are not of that kind. They are above reproach, and for this reason I am opposed to this clause in the ordinance."

Councilman Umlauf urged the Council to adopt the ordinance. He said that the City Attorney had drawn the ordinance and that it was very necessary. He declared that its adoption would be of benefit not only to the lawyers in the Council, but to every member.

He said that he had none but the kindest feeling for Mr. Pollock, but that no member of the Council had the right to go in court and endeavor to defeat the execution of a law that he had helped to frame.

Councilmen Davis and Ferguson took the position that the ordinance was probably all right with the exception of the clause which prohibited attorneys from representing in court clients who had violated a city ordinance.

Mr. Umlauf said that he had not intended discussing the matter, but that a good deal had been said about the City Attorney's opinion.

"I heard the City Attorney say that the provision in the ordinance referring to attorneys in the courts practicing in the courts was legal, and that it was an excellent law. The City Attorney said that he knew of the influences that attorneys used in matters in court. I would regret to see Mr. Pollock leave the Council, but I believe this ordinance is right, and that it should become a law."

## "OLD BILL" NELSON SEES PRESIDENT

They Discuss Recent Events in Political World.

## SAYS ROOSEVELT CAN "COME BACK"

Believes He Would Sweep Country, but Will Not Run Unless He Has To—Certain That Next House Will Be Democratic or Insurgent.

Beverly, Mass., August 4.—Colonel William R. Nelson, owner of the Kansas City Star, "dropped in" on President Taft at Burgess Point this afternoon. On this way to the President's cottage the colonel said he was not going to talk politics if he could help himself.

Subsequent reports indicated, however, that a hearty exchange of greetings was quickly followed by an earnest discussion of recent events in the political world.

President Taft and "Old Bill" Nelson, as he familiarly refers to the Missouri editor, have been friends for a long period of time.

"What about the results in Kansas?" was the opening chorus from the newspaper group.

"Oh!" said the colonel, "my heart is not broken."

"Well, I am managing to bear up under that pretty well, too."

"What do you think of the possibility of the next House of Representatives being Democratic?"

Will Be Anti-Cannon. "It looks as though it would either be Democratic or Insurgent. At any rate, you can bet it will be anti-Cannon."

"Kansas," added the colonel, "is filled with men who either made the State, or the sons of men who made it. They think progressively out there and they act progressively. People in the East don't understand Kansas."

"Many Republicans," continued Colonel Nelson, "seem to think that the Republican party is made up of a majority of the voters of this country. In that they are wrong the Democrats have never put up a candidate for President who ought to have won, that did not win. Take Cleveland and Tilden, for example."

"All this does not mean that you are going to support Judson Harmon, does it?" queried a venturesome reporter.

"No, against Theodore Roosevelt," "Do you think Colonel Roosevelt can come back?"

"Come back?" snapped the colonel, "why, he'd sweep the country. But I don't think he will run unless he has to."

Colonel Nelson then spoke of his friendship for President Taft.

"Do you think he will be re-elected?" "Now, boys," laughed the colonel, "you mustn't ask me foolish questions."

Ambassador Bryce, of Great Britain, and Mrs. Bryce also visited the President. To-night, President and Mrs. Taft slept on board the yacht Mayflower, which will sail soon after day-light for Provincetown, Mass., where the President is to review a fleet of fifteen battleships, and speak at the dedication of the Pilgrims' monument, the cornerstone of which was laid by Theodore Roosevelt.

Others on board the Mayflower are Senators Lodge and Welmore, Justice White and Secretary Norton.

To Entertain Mount. Arrangements have been completed for the entertainment of President and Mrs. Taft at Beverly on Saturday. The South American President, his wife and suite will arrive in Boston late to-morrow afternoon and spend the night there. The Mayflower will be sent to Boston for the distinguished visitors.

The yacht will come to anchor off the President's house at 12:30 P. M. and luncheon for twelve will be served. Forty-five minutes later, Secretary of State Knox, Governor Draper, of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Draper will be among the guests. Returning to Boston on the Mayflower in the afternoon, President Taft will take the 5:30 P. M. train to New York.

## ABSOLUTELY FALSE, SHERMAN'S REPLY TO STORY TOLD BY GORE

Others Accused Say Blind Senator Is Common Slanderer.

## PERSONS HIGH UP ARE BESMIRCHED

Vice-President Said to Have Been "Interested" in Graft Scheme Whereby Indians Were to Have Been Mulcted of Millions—Gore Tells of Attempt to Bribe Him.

## "Has No Shadow of Foundation."

Big Moose, N. Y., August 4.—Vice-President James S. Sherman issued the following statement to-night concerning the charges made by Senator Gore at Muskogee to-day: "The story that comes to me about the charges made by Senator Gore at Muskogee to-day is absolutely without the slightest shadow of foundation."

## FRIENDS DISBELIEVE IT.

Utica, N. Y., August 4.—Vice-President Sherman left Utica this afternoon for Big Moose, in the Adirondacks, unaware of the charges made by Senator Gore at Muskogee, which placed the telephone system out of commission, he was not reached until after 8 o'clock this evening. Conversation then was difficult, and Mr. Sherman would not discuss the charges until in a position to hear and address the latter rogues without chance of being misunderstood.

The charges of Senator Gore were received with surprise in this city. None of Mr. Sherman's intimate associates in business would place any credence in the suggestion.

Muskogee, Okla., August 4.—What happened in the private office of United States Senator Thomas P. Gore at noon last May 6 formed the basis of sensational charges involving the name of Vice-President Sherman, Senator Chauncey D. Curtis, of Kansas, Congressman B. S. McGuire, of Oklahoma, and others in a hearing before a special congressional investigating committee here to-day.

During the thirty or forty minutes of the hearing, which the Senator refused to attend, it was learned that he had been approached by Jake L. Hamon, former chairman of the Oklahoma Territorial Republican Committee and also former chairman of the Oklahoma State Republican Committee, and that he had been offered a bribe of \$50,000 to secure the passage of a bill in Congress to which the Senator had been opposed.

The money was to represent "100,000 acres of land in the State of Oklahoma," which was to be secured from a New York syndicate for 450,000 acres of coal and asphalt lands now owned by the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians in this State.

Vice-President Sherman's name was mentioned by Mr. Hamon, Senator Gore testified, but he was not interested in the deal to the extent of favoring the approval by Congress of what are known as the McMurray contracts with the Indians.

## More "Overtures."

What happened in another private room in Washington, and also where it was alleged Hamon made overtures to the Senator, is a deal, told by Congressman C. E. Creager, of the Third Oklahoma District. Congressman Creager supplemented the testimony of Senator Gore. He said that on June 18 last he had been invited by Hamon to meet him in a private room at the Hotel.

Having gone there, Mr. Creager testified, he was informed he could have a substantial "interest" in the land deal if he would withdraw his opposition to the approval of the McMurray contracts by Congress.

Asked the question "Were any figures mentioned as to how much you were to receive?" Mr. Creager replied: "No, I did not let it go so far as that. I made it plain I was not open to being influenced in that way. I had already gone on record as being firmly opposed to the granting of such an enormous bribe."

Congressman B. S. McGuire, who is charged by Senator Gore as "being interested" in the McMurray contract, was said by Mr. Creager in his testimony to be an occupant of the same suite of rooms at the hotel with Hamon.

Clerks of Senator Gore testified to having been invited by McMurray and Hamon to "frog leg" suppers at Washington, at which the Indian contracts were to be "talked over." These invitations, it was declared, were all "turned down."

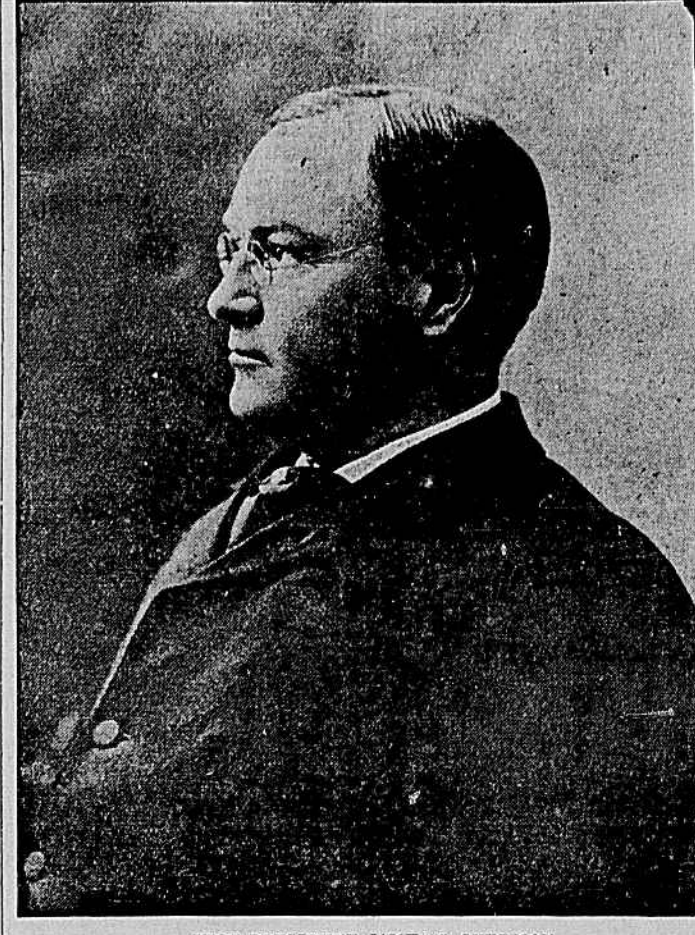
On one occasion, one of the clerks testified, Hamon said Senator Gore was "awfully hard on his friends."

Was Offered \$50,000. Senator Gore in his testimony asserted that the offer of bribery went so far that Hamon offered the \$25,000 or \$50,000 would be paid over in the form of a check or marked money, but that "it would be all clean, hard cash."

The committee that heard the charges was appointed by resolution of the House of Representatives to investigate the McMurray contracts, which are declared to have been made by McMurray individually with 10,000 Indians, each of whom agreed to turn over 10 per cent. of his profits from the sale of lands, provided the contracts were approved by Congress.

The committee, headed by Congressman Charles H. Burke, of South Dakota, is composed of Congressman Philip P. Campbell, of Kansas; Charles B. Miller, John H. Stephens, of Texas, and E. W. Saunders, of Virginia. Its initial session was held to-day. Congressman Creager's appearance as a witness and the following series of sensational state-

(Continued on Third Page.)



VICE-PRESIDENT JAMES S. SHERMAN.

## ATKINSON FACES COURT-MARTIAL

Admits Failure to Attend Gettysburg Camp of Instruction.

## COULD HAVE GOTTEN OFF

Manager of Locomotive Works Says He Would Not Have Been Discharged.

Reduced to the original facts in the case, as judged by the evidence in the trial by court-martial last night of Sergeant Frank L. Atkinson, of the Richmond Howitzers, charged on three counts under a general head of disobedience to order, the officers drew an incorrect inference from the remark of his immediate superior in the Richmond branch of the American Locomotive Works, leading him to believe that he would be discharged if he went to the national encampment at Gettysburg, which was the subject of the big corporation emerged from the affair under a very different light from that under which some had formerly considered it.

Though there was no gainsaying the apprehension under which Sergeant Atkinson had labored, and no direct denial except as to the original facts of this misapprehension, it seemed that he had been too much "under the impression" that he would be discharged without first taking the necessary steps to and out his explanation or acquaintance his superior officers in his command of the real situation.

## Would Uphold Militia.

E. B. Warren, Atkinson's immediate superior in the Locomotive Works, and J. R. Marshall, general manager, both testified that no man would be discharged from their employ because charged from their trial board in military service; rather that they would uphold as far as they could the militia of the State, and that, in general terms, it would be folly for them to do otherwise.

The court-martial occupied not much more than an hour, and half an hour was taken by the trial board in considering the testimony and in recording its vote on the proceedings. The findings cannot be made public until they have been reviewed by the Governor of the State, commander-in-chief of the Virginia volunteers.

The trial was much in the nature of a test case, for it seems there had been some apprehension among certain officers that employers would make it so difficult for their men to belong to the State militia that it would have an effect of ruining it, so far as Richmond, at least, is concerned, altogether.

That this is not true, certainly as regards the Locomotive Works, was clearly established last night; and it is believed to be generally untrue so far as other Richmond firms are concerned, for it is a well known fact among military officers that enforced absence on account of military service of their employees to specified accounts, and in one instance a corporation paid its men then acting in a military capacity the difference between the wages paid by the State and while working in their usual positions.

## Court Officers Sworn to Secrecy.

The court opened at 8:15 o'clock in the Howitzers' Armory, on North Eighth Street. The order of Adjutant-General W. W. Sale for a court-martial was read by Sergeant Atkinson, and the court officers were then sworn, both to do their duty and to observe secrecy until the findings shall have been reviewed by the Governor and made public by him.

Sergeant Atkinson was arraigned. He was sworn to secrecy. In full uniform he listened to the charges. The

(Continued on Second Page.)

## BITTER DEFEAT FOR PATTERSON

Ticket for Which He Stumped State Is Completely Routed.

## COULD HAVE GOTTEN OFF

Manager of Locomotive Works Says He Would Not Have Been Discharged.

Nashville, Tenn., August 4.—The independents elected their judicial tickets in Tennessee to-day in one of the most exciting and hard fought political contests ever known in the State. Following are the successful tickets: Judges of the Supreme Court—Eastern division, John K. Shields; middle division, D. L. Landen, Matt M. Nelli; State at large, W. D. Beard, Grafton Green.

Judges of the Court of Civil Appeals—Eastern division, H. Y. Hughes; middle division, Joseph C. Higgins, S. F. Wilson; State at large, Frank P. Hall, John M. Taylor.

The independent leaders here claim that the majority will approximate 40,000 votes. The regular Democrats claim these figures will be cut by 10,000 or 15,000 votes, and their leaders allege fraud in many places.

That they were defeated representation at the polls by the election commissioner, dominated by the independent faction. The latter represents in a large measure the State-wide prohibition element of the Democratic party, which has been vigorously opposing Governor Patterson since his memorable campaign with the late Ex-Senator E. W. Carmack for the gubernatorial nomination.

Governor Patterson entered the fight for the regular ticket and stumped the State for it. His enemies lined up solidly with the independents. The Cooper case, charges of attempted coercion of the Supreme Court by the Governor in its decision of the famous trial, and his pardon of Colonel Cooper played leading roles in the campaign. The Republican leaders, Newells Sanders and H. Clay Evans, entered the fight for the independents, and it has been charged that there was a deal following a conference at the White House, in which President Taft participated. The endorsement by the Republican party of the independents was followed by a break in the Republican ranks, and the negro vote, it was alleged, was solidly for the regular ticket.

Enemies of Governor Patterson claim the result to-day will have disastrous effect on his political future. He is a candidate for re-election.

In Democratic congressional primaries in four districts incumbents were renominated as follows: Seventh District, Lemuel Padgett; Eighth District, T. W. Simms; Ninth District, Denis Garrett; Tenth District, George W. Gordon.

## Hard Fought Contest.

Memphis, Tenn., August 4.—That the independent judicial ticket swept Tennessee in to-day's election, defeating the candidates for whom Governor Malcolm R. Patterson stumped the State, is indicated by the returns received to-night.

Scattering returns from many parts of this State showed that the Republicans voted in force for the independents in the mountain regions. The big Middle Tennessee counties did not vote for the independents, but the Regulars, and in West Tennessee the independents appear to have held their own. The count is slow, and no final figures are available.

The vote is said to be one of the largest ever recorded in the State. In addition to the election of the Supreme Court and a court of appeals, judges of inferior courts were chosen and congressional primaries in four districts were held.

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

## WICKHAM STIRS CAPTAIN LAMB TO WARM ANSWER

Declares Congressman Will Soon Be Good Republican.

## INQUIRES IF HE VOTED FOR BRYAN

Captain Lamb Fails to Reply to This Question, but Earnestly Defends Vote for Rate on Lumber—Says High Prices Are Not Due to Tariff.

Points Made in Joint Debate

"My distinguished opponent has admitted that he violated the Democratic platform, and he has not denied that he did not vote for the nominee of the Denver convention of 1908."—Judge Wickham.

"The Denver platform contained many things you would not stand for. It was made for policy, for catching certain votes."—Representative Lamb.

"Captain Lamb is not a good Democrat or a good Republican or a good representative. But if he keeps up his present movement, within two years he will be a good Republican."—Judge Wickham.

"If I was in bad company in voting for a tariff on lumber, I had as colleagues most of the Democrats from Virginia, including Senator Martin."—Captain Lamb.

"I had not assumed that I should have to defend a Democratic platform before a Democratic audience. The only way to secure an effect on the high cost of living is by a reduction of the tariff."—Judge Wickham.

"To charge the high cost of living on the present tariff bill is as unfair and as inaccurate as any statement ever made by a public man in the history of politics."—Captain Lamb.

Vigorously assailing Representative John Lamb's Democracy, Judge T. Ashby Wickham aroused his opponent last night in a joint debate between the candidates in South Richmond to a spirited defense of his official conduct. The charges which were made and combated brought the campaign to a point of interest which it has not heretofore attained.

As in the previous addresses, the tariff was made the principal topic for discussion. In his vote on the lumber schedule, said Judge Wickham, the Congressman had misrepresented his constituents and had departed from the platform laid down by the national Democracy. In his opening speech Judge Wickham inquired if Captain Lamb had cast his vote for William Jennings Bryan in 1908, or whether he had done what he had advised some of his friends to do—go fishing. Captain Lamb made no comment on this, a fact to which his opponent called attention in his conclusion.

A remarkable feature of the Congressman's address was his attitude in declaring that the present tariff was not to blame for the increasing cost of living. He gave as one reason for this condition the congestion in the cities, which reduced the number of producers and increased that of consumers. The increased amount of per capita money in circulation was also given as a reason for the rise in prices.

Tariff Not Reason. The tariff, he argued, did not touch most of what the average man buys. He admitted, however, that it probably reached clothing, in which schedule he had made an effort to secure a lower rate.

The meeting was held in the old Manchester city courthouse. About 100 persons were in attendance, including those citizens who elected to stand in the windows, on the outside. It was difficult to judge from the applause who had the best of the crowd, from which the argument must be made with apparent justice that it was about equally divided.

Beginning his argument, Judge Wickham declared that the issue before the people of the city, the district and the country was not a local, but a general one, the reduction of the tariff. It is a question, he said, which comes home to every individual. He called attention to the greatly increased cost of living. Instancing the insurgent victories in Kansas and Iowa, he showed the public demand for a revision downward.

Attacked Into Tariff. Telling how the last Republican platform declared for a revision, he reminded his hearers that it had been

(Continued on Seventh Page.)